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prevent the administration lapsing into the hands of the English. He also, while a strong federalist, approves of the movement toward local autonomy, which is taking place throughout India. The most valuable part of his work, however, is that which impresses upon Englishmen, from whom his readers will be mainly drawn, that while the native princes may be upheld in their government, the English owe a great responsibility to India. This responsibility is that the government of the dependency whether by English agents or native princes should conduce to the welfare and peace and happiness of the natives, and that misrule on the part of the native prince, is no more to be tolerated than the misrule on the part of the British agent.

We recommend Mr. Tupper's work to all those who desire to understand something of the problems with which the members of our race on the other side of the world have to deal, and something of the great work they have accomplished.

*Haverford College.*

WM. DRAPER LEWIS.

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*Outlines of Economics.* By RICHARD T. ELY, Ph. D. Pp. xii, 432. New York: Hunt & Eaton; Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. 1893.

The teacher has a perennial interest in the improvement of economic textbooks. Most teachers feel that the books in use at present neither give due emphasis to the different portions of economic theory, nor succeed in arousing that interest which the great problems of the science ought to awaken. The public still has a lingering antipathy to economic science as a result of the controversies of the political economists of the early part of this century; thus all interested in the progress of the science must welcome every endeavor so to restate economic doctrines as to extend their influence to new classes of people.

Dr. Ely's book is the first systematic attempt to present economics in the form which it has been given under the influence of German thought by the recent work of American economists. The ideas of the English school are clearly stated in the books of numerous authors; but, though most teachers still use these excellent manuals to start their classes, each instructor is compelled to supplement the class work by presenting important doctrines not even hinted at in the textbook. Such a method as this must obviously be unsatisfactory, except in the larger universities where the instruction is well differentiated and the students have access to good libraries.

The progress of the science is well indicated by the improvements in the present, as compared with the earlier, edition of Dr. Ely's book.

The last few years have brought many changes in the tone of American economics, and the new edition shows that Dr. Ely has kept abreast with the times. This change is clearly indicated in the divisions of the book. The first part contains a historical introduction; the second relates to private economics, and the third to public economics. This division is logical and enables the student to enter the whole field of economic discussion. The changes in the first part are the most important of the book. In the first edition, Dr. Ely strove to give his book a sociological cast. The tone of the present work is different. In the place of a general talk about the place and possibilities of sociology he has given an account of social progress from the standpoint of economic history. Sociology may be the great science of the future, but a textbook will do much more good by giving definite treatment to economic history than by making brief remarks concerning sociological laws.

The most original part of the book is the one on public economics. In these topics, Dr. Ely is at his best, and the discussion has all that freshness and force which characterize so many of his writings. Teachers owe a debt of gratitude to him for embodying these topics in a textbook, and for the happy way in which he discusses them.

I cannot regard the part on private economics as on a level with the two other portions of the book. Exception ought, however, to be made of the section on the transfer of goods, where the new ideas on value are happily introduced and clearly presented. The section on distribution is too inductive and descriptive to convey a clear idea of the subject. The relation between the different parts of income is not clearly brought out, and there is an absence of that definite concept of distribution which makes so valuable the works of President Walker. These defects are due, for the most part, to the spirit of progress which shapes Dr. Ely's thought. He has left the old standpoint of economics, as represented by the classical school, and has not yet acquired a new theory of distribution in harmony with the concept of the science which he now holds. A transitional stage necessarily lacks the clearness of the old position.

In my opinion, Dr. Ely will not be able to raise that portion of his book dealing with private economics to the level of the other parts of his treatise, without making consumption the basis of his discussion. Even now, his standpoint is plainly that of consumption; but his discussion of utilities and of the standard of life is so widely diffused through the whole volume, and is mixed in with so much other matter, that the force of the argument is lost. His section on consumption is not rightly named. It should be called an analysis of expenditure—an important problem, but one distinct from the theory of consumption.

The lack of a theory of consumption also causes Dr. Ely to neglect the theoretical basis of monopolies. The inductive side in the treatment of monopolies is clearly presented in the discussion of public economics, and comes out also in the discussion of economic history ; but in his theory of private economics he has not definitely enough broken away from the static economy of the past to enable him to find the ultimate causes of monopolies, and thus properly to correlate the different parts of his book.

Notwithstanding these defects, Dr. Ely's book is a most valuable one. I see in it many indications of the form and content of the future textbook. It is certainly much better than any treatise with which it can fairly be compared. If he has not reached the goal, it is due more to the present transitional state of the science than to defects of presentation.

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